

GAZETTE.

"The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,

Martin Van Buren,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Richard M. Johnson,

OF KENTUCKY.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by toil and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the *Thames Dinner*.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY,.....AUG.....1,.....1835.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
CHARLES HAWES, of Clarke.
CHILTON ALLAN, do

STATE SENATE.

AARON K. WOOLLEY,
House of REPRESENTATIVES.
THOMAS A. RUSSELL,
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, Jr.
JACOB HUGHES,
JOHN CURD.
Col. ROBERT INNES.

Sundry Editorial articles, Communications and Selections, unavoidably omitted this week for want of room.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Lexington, was held in the Court-House yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, "to take into consideration what measures may be necessary to prevent the presence of Professional Gamblers, in this city." Fielding L. Turner, Esq. was called to the Chair, and a Committee appointed to prepare resolutions, who retired a short time, when Robert Wickliffe, Esq. presented a string of strong resolutions against that class of society, and addressed the meeting in their favor. He was followed by Dr. Caldwell, when the resolutions were passed almost unanimously. We shall give them in our next.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
TO PENN.

FRIEND PENN, in the Gazette of July 18, I have seen your communication on the subject of regulating trade. Will you permit me, to suggest a hint, on the *then* business, which if you approve of, can probably be incorporated into some of the future communications you have promised.

Let the growers of hemp unite in a coalition, to our Legislature, for the passage of an act, incorporating them as a company, for the purpose of regulating the price of hemp: with a capital sufficient to answer the purpose. The company to exercise limited banking powers, such as issuing notes of a denomination not less than 50 dollars, payable on presentation, and bearing an interest of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent until presented.

Let the company build ware-houses in such places as they may deem necessary, for the receiving and safe keeping of such hemp, as the growers may choose to deposit in them. The President and Directors, at regular or called meetings, to affix the amount of money depositors shall receive on each hundred cwt. deposited; and also the price, which the manufacturers and other purchasers shall pay at the ware-house.

Let the keepers of ware-houses give to each person depositing hemp, a certificate of the quantity and amount deposited. And let the cashier of the company be instructed, to pay the holders of these certificates, according to the proportions fixed by the Directory; giving to each a certificate, entitling the holder to receive, at the first quarterly settlement of the company, the balance due on the hemp deposited, &c. &c.

Many other necessary and important provisions, will no doubt present themselves to your mind, which you can weave into the web of your future of communications; if these suggestions should meet your approbation.

That you may succeed in arousing the growers of hemp, to the practicability of concert, (I presume all will admit the advantages to be derived from it,) is the sincere wish of D. A. S.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

ELECTIONEERING HANDBILLS.

From information derived from a respectable source, there exists a base conspiracy, by men who have large sums of money bet on the result of the ensuing election, to assail the reputation of one of the candidates, by publishing false and scandalous handbills, on the days of the election.

An honest man, who knew any thing of which it was his duty to apprise the public; would lay his charges and his proof before them in due time; and none but villains, conscious of falsehood, would bring forward charges, under cover of an anonymous handbill, on the eve of an election, when it would be too late for the accuser to expose that infamous attempt.

Such an effort, in this enlightened district, to assail the character of a fellow citizen, will certainly be visited with the indignation of every honest man.

B.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR.—Seeing in several of the public papers an account of the famous dinner, given to George Poindexter, of Mississippi, and the sayings and doings thereon; I present you with some of my thoughts on that occasion.

In the first place, I must confess my surprise that so considerable a number of our respectable citizens, should so far forget the duties they owe to themselves and to posterity, as well as their former principles, as to meet, caress, and toast the man whose proceedings and acts are entirely at war with the will of his constituents. At what time before, in the history of Kentucky, can you find it recorded, that a company of prominent citizens, met and toasted and honored, a man for disregarding the will of the people?

I have lived long in the world, and been a citizen of this county many years, but I believe this to be the first instance of the kind that I know anything about. But sir, this, bad as it is, might have passed unnoticed, if the party had thought proper to have stopped here;—but sir, in the very next view, we see John C. Calhoun, toasted as the Patriot and Statesman. This I confess, was by no means unlock'd fire, and now I am unwilling to understand it, as it seems to be given. Do those great men of ours at Lexington, calculate to palm on the people the principles of nullification?

That would seem to be the idea, for surely the man when divested of his goal and patriotic deeds, is not worth naming. Then sir, we are to understand them as designing to bring the good citizens of this county, to embrace the principles of nullification, (if that can be called a principle which has no principle,) as it is expected, it is reasonable, to hope that a people who have all their lifetime held such proceedings in abhorrence, will *fairly submit* to the dictation of a few *scoundrel great men*; assembled at Brennan's for the purpose of cheering up a most wretched tyrant, who feels no other disposition but that of self-aggrandizement.

Sir, what is the cause of the crisis, (for I will not again call it a principle,) of nullification being resorted to? is it not plain that if John C. Calhoun had been elected President of the United States, nullification would never have been heard of? It is somewhere said, that "misery loves company"—perhaps a part of this dinner company might have felt great sympathy for Calhoun and Poindexter, on the occasion. Under those circumstances, I feel willing to forgive them, for the great injury they have done to the principles of liberty and freedom, with the hope that posterity will see that they have been led astray, by the immediate impulse of ambition, and censure, carried away by the hope of escaping the just vengeance of the people. I have perhaps said enough on this subject, as I have no wish to wound the feelings of any individual, but justice to the great cause of the people demands that I should say that Mr. Calhoun has done all that he could do, to raise an army sufficient to compel the majority of the people, to submit to the minority, and if he has failed, it is not for want of exertion on his part. Thus we see a party collected at Brennan's, composed of seventy of the rich and well born, assembling to dictate to the county of Fayette, composed of some twenty-five hundred.

This is not the kind of proceedings which gained applause from the people in the days of Washington and Jefferson. That our country may remain free and happy, that equal rights and justice, may be held sacred, is the wish of

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

Great excitement prevails in Cincinnati against the gamblers, many of whom have fled to that city from other places to avoid the strong excitement generally pervading the South and West. The Mayor, entertaining apprehensions that violent measures would be resorted to by the citizens to compel them to leave the city, has issued a proclamation stating that 100 additional men have been added to the police, and 500 citizens have pledged their co-operation, and that the city authorities will be able to effect the expulsion of the gamblers without resorting to illegal violence.—*Louisville Advertiser*.

The Governor of Mississippi has issued a proclamation requiring the civil and military officers of the State to use the utmost vigilance in suppressing all insurrectionary movements; calling on the Boards of Police in the different counties to organize active and efficient patrols; and authorising the Quarter Master General and his assistants to deliver the State arms to the people for their defence, if necessary, in such proportions as may suit the exigencies of each case.—*Ib.*

We learn with pleasure that the honorable WILLIAM T. BARRY, Minister of Spain, and late Postmaster General of the United States, has arrived in this city from the White Sulphur Springs, which he visited for the purpose of recruiting his health, which had been materially injured by his devoted attention to the arduous duties of his late important station. He has taken lodgings at the Mansion House, in Third street, and will remain a few days in town, previous to his departure for New York, whence it is understood he will embark to fulfil the duties of his mission. There are few among our distinguished statesmen, who have been more bitterly and unjustly persecuted by the backs of party than Mr. Barry, and none more esteemed by the democracy of the land. He will leave the country with their best wishes for his health, prosperity, and happy return.—*Pennsylvanian*.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

LOUISVILLE, July 27, 1835.

Pursuant to public notice, an immense number of the citizens of Louisville assembled at the Court House this evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best and most effectual means for expelling from our city the large number of professional gamblers, which it now contains. On motion, Saml. Gwathmey, Esq. was called to the chair, and F. Evans appointed secretary.

The meeting was then called to order, and its object stated by the chairman in a few forcible remarks. On motion of Thos. M. Hicks, Esq. the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressing the views and sentiments of this meeting, viz.

Thos. M. Hicks, Esq. W. Anderson, J. D. McCormick, J. H. Donaldson, J. D. Carl, James Johnston, George Presbury, H. Westbay, L. Spencer, G. L. Johnston. The committee retired, and in a few minutes returned and reported the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting disapproves of gambling of every description, as being destructive of the peace and harmony of the community—and that we pledge ourselves to disown it in every form.

Resolved, That it is also the opinion of this meeting, that the morals of the youth of our country are most especially endangered, by the introduction of gambling into public or private assemblies, and we hereby most heartily express our disapprobation of the practice.

Resolved, That this meeting views the assemblage of gamblers from all parts of the country at this point, as an alarming circumstance, and that it bodes the citizens of this city, to take all *lawful* means to bring to punishment all persons who may be found violating the laws of the State, or ordinances of the city.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-four be appointed in each ward of the city, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and make known the haunts and places of meeting of those persons who are gamblers by profession; and that the most vigilant prosecution of all such be urged upon the city authorities.

Resolved, That the Mayor and Council be requested to pass an ordinance requiring that all professional gamblers shall leave this city within twenty-four hours after publication of such ordinance, and that the Mayor be, and is hereby requested, to call a special meeting of the Council, to pass said ordinance.

Resolved, That if the laws should prove ineffectual in suppressing gambling, and professional gamblers should place themselves in an attitude of defiance to the laws and to public sentiment, we will take all means, whether forcible or otherwise, which the emergency of the case may require.

Resolved, That we consider the letter from L. C. L. editor of the Times, as a violent and dangerous threat against the life of a good citizen—and that we pledge ourselves to pursue to the uttermost, any person who may use violence towards him in pursuance of said threat.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the Mayor and present him a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers.

SAM. GWATHMEEY, Chairman.

FER. INMAN EVANS, Secretary.

Upon the foregoing, the Editor of the Public Advertiser Observes—"we cannot under ordinary circumstances, approve of a position, such as is contained in one of the resolutions, to substitute "force for law."

As such, felons have rights—rights which are valued, and are necessary to the security of the high as well as the low, the rich and poor, the virtuous and the vicious. Among these are the right of trial by jury, of being heard by counsel, &c. Civil war, or in case of insurrection, it may be said the law of necessity becomes paramount—self preservation is the great principle.

"We again say, the laws enacted by the Legislature are sufficiently severe against gaming, gamblers and vagrants; and nothing has occurred to induce us to believe those laws cannot be enforced. Indeed, we are convinced a proper direction of public opinion, will insure the eradication of the evil. If we pronounce it *laudable* to expose gaming, to ferret out sportsmen and cause them to be arrested, and to decline purchasing. We concluded he was a prize. Grenshaw winked at me, I understood his idea. Grenshaw had travelled the road before, but I never had; we had travelled several miles on the mountain, Grenshaw asked me for my whip, which had a pound of lead in the butt; I handed it to him, and he rode up by the side of the South Carolina line, and gave him a blow on the head, and tumbled him from his horse. We lit from our horses, and fingered his pockets; we got 1262 dollars. Grenshaw said he knew of a place to hide him, and gathered him under his arms, and met at his feet, and conveyed him to a deep crevice in the brow of the precipice, and tumbled him into it—he went out of sight. We then tumbled in his saddle, and took his horse with us which was worth \$200."

On another occasion, he had prevailed on an old negro man, his wife and three sons, to run off with him to Texas, where he promised them freedom, on condition they would work for him 1 year. While descending the Mississippi.

"The old man became suspicious that we were going to sell them, and became quite contrary. We saw it would not do to have him with us; so we landed one day by the side of an island, and I requested him to go with me around the point of the island, to hunt a good place to catch some fish. After we were obscured from our company, I shot him through the head, and then ripped open his belly, and tumbled him into the river. I returned to my company and informed them that the old negro had fallen into the river, and that he never came up after he went under."

While in New Orleans, he got in with a rich young Kentuckian and decoyed him off, to a spot where he stationed some of his gang. They were surrounded, and robbed of all their money. He says, that the Kentuckian was so mad, that he cursed the whole city, and wished that it would all be deluged in a flood of water, as soon as he had left the place. I went to my friends the next morning, and got my share of the spoil money, and my pocket-book that had been robbed of." The following paragraph is revolting to our nature.

"I collected all my friends about New Orleans, at one of our friend's houses in that place, and we set in council 3 days, before we got all our plans to our notion, we then determined to undertake the rebellion at every hazard, and make as many friends as we could for that purpose. Every man's business being as signed, I started to Natchez on foot; having sold my horse in New Orleans, with the intention of stealing another

act in perfect concert by means of signs and tokens received from the daring individual under whose influence they move. Men holding high places in society, and heretofore unsuspected, are the secret instigators of the gang, and their ultimate object is a liberation of the slaves, massacre of the whites, and plunder of the whole south.

Some time in January, 1831, two negro men were stolen from a Rev. Mr. Henning, of Madison county, Tenn. Murel had become a suspicious character, [his then pretended home was in Madison county] and had a short time previous been tried for similar offence. He was closely watched. It was ascertained that he had left home, for some place on the Mississippi—and pursuit was immediately made by Mr. V. A. Stewart, whom Murel had never seen and would not suspect. Stewart came up with him—remained *incognito*—he became very familiar—spoke of the abundant thieving in the country, not reprehensibly, but with perfect justification—and at length succeeded in inducing Murel to believe him a "rare fellow" and fit instrument for his purpose. The result was, Murel began to *feel* of him and venture little disclosures, at which Stewart seemed to *take* until full confidence was given, Stewart esteemed a promising discipline, taken to the "mystic council" let into a full history, &c. When they returned, Stewart immediately had Murel arrested and held in custody.

It appears from Murel's disclosures, that he is a native of Middle Tennessee—that taught by his mother, when a child, to pilfer and defraud, he soon became as he grew up, an accomplished villain, and was so notorious in the neighborhood of his birth for acts of rascality that he found it convenient to fix his ostensible residence in the new and then unsettled wilds of the Western District, where he could more securely mature his plans, make proselytes, maraud the country and run off property. Here he lived until overtaken by Stewart, successfully prosecuting his nefarious designs, taking long, secret and mysterious excursions over the country, and leagued with every villain he could find and manage in the great contemplated massacre and plunder above alluded to.

His adventures, in these excursions, are full of incidents, any of which are enough to make the blood run cold in the veins of all who are not lost to the feelings of humanity. Take the following, which we select at random from the pamphlet:

"I had been acquainted with some old hands for a long time, who had given me names of some royal fellows between Nashville and Tuscaloosa, and between Nashville and Savannah, in the state of Georgia, and many other places. Myself and a fellow by the name of Grenshaw gathered four good horses, and started for Georgia. We got in company with a young South Carolinian just before we got to Cumberland mountain, and Grenshaw soon knew all about his business. He had been to Tennessee to buy a drove of hogs, but when he got there, pork was dearer than he calculated, and he declined purchasing. We concluded he was a prize. Grenshaw winked at me, I understood his idea. Grenshaw had travelled the road before, but I never had; we had travelled several miles on the mountain, Grenshaw asked me for my whip, which had a pound of lead in the butt; I handed it to him, and he rode up by the side of the South Carolina line, and gave him a blow on the head, and tumbled him from his horse. We lit from our horses, and fingered his pockets; we got 1262 dollars. Grenshaw said he knew of a place to hide him, and gathered him under his arms, and met at his feet, and conveyed him to a deep crevice in the brow of the precipice, and tumbled him into it—he went out of sight. We then tumbled in his saddle, and took his horse with us which was worth \$200."

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The Limerick Chronicle gives the following melancholy particulars of an awful shipwreck:—A passenger, who was one of the fifteen saved from the wreck of the *Monarch*, of Liverpool, captain Jackson, states that there were 210 souls on board, and that they were six days on their way to New York, when she struck about midnight, on Thursday, the 28th ult., being then in charge of the mate, who was intoxicated. Two hundred and twenty-five souls perished! the captain, three sailors, and eleven passengers were picked up by the *Frances Mary*, Flynn, and brought to Dublin. The passengers were mostly from the county of Limerick, being only a few from Tipperary, among whom were persons of the name of Kenchan and Maher, neighborhood of Cashel.

On the subject of the intervention, the Morning Chronicle says:—

Despatches from Mr. Villiers were on Friday received at the foreign office, which represent the tranquility of Madrid as remaining undisturbed. Great anxiety was felt in that capital as to the result of the communications which have been made to England and France under the Quadruple Treaty; but we entertain no doubt that when the decision of the two Cabinets shall have been made known—when it shall have been proclaimed that a legion of six thousand auxiliaries is on its way to Malaga from Algiers, and one of ten thousand British volunteers, led by Colonel Evans, colonel Hodges, and other distinguished officers, will soon sail, splendidly equipped, from England, the national patriotism will be

roused throughout the country, and the war probably terminated without further resistance on the part of Don Carlos, whose position has already become desperate.

PORUGAL.

Lisbon, May 27.—The intrigues going on in the palace, the particulars of which I detailed to you in part of mine of the 22d, were at length productive of the total change of the administration last evening. Marshal Saldanha is president of the council of Ministers, holding at the same time the War-office; the Duke of Palmella, the foreign affairs; M. F. A. de Campos, a deputy, for the finances; the Marquis Loule, for the marine; M. Pinto Magalhaes, at present inspector general of the ports, for the home department; and M. M. A. de Carvalho, for justice. The Duke of Terceira continues as commander-in-chief.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.</

God of the widow and fatherless, will give you grace to bear this most awful sentence. * * * And now, may the Lord be with you henceforward and forever. * * * Farewell! farewell!

"P. S. I was arrested on Friday, (the 3d,) tried to-day (the 7th,) and to-morrow

* * * * This excitement is so great we are not tried by a regular jury, but by a committee of planters appointed for that purpose, who have not time to wait on any person for evidence. There are now 7 or 8 prisoners to be tried immediately, and they are bringing in others continually.—There is one to be executed with me. Negroes are hung on the plantations. Two white men proceeded me."

It is added in another handwriting—seen by the Committee."

A Plea in Abatement.—In one of the Quarter Session Courts of Tennessee, one Joe Phillips was indicted for assault and battery. The solicitor called him to the bar and addressed him thus: "You are indicted for a misdemeanor, and stand charged in these words—"The Jurors for the State upon their oaths present, that Joe Phillips, late of the county of —, on the 10th day of August, 18—, with force and arms, in and upon the body of one John Scraggins, with malicious intent, an ass— it did make, with guns, swords, pist—, dirks and clubs with malice aforethought.—

"Stop, Mr. Lawyer," says Joe—"there was something of it, but you're making it a— sight worse than it was."

"Well, how was it Joe?" says the solicitor.

"Why, I and John met one day on the road, and says I to John, 'This is a bad day for skinnin'.'—Then says he to me, 'Not very bad neither, for I killed one near upon a rod long'."—Then says I, "That's a lie, for there's nary snake in this county half so long."—Then, after a good many such compliments passed between us, says John to me, says he "I doesn't milk my neighbor's cows, as some folks do."—And then I hit him a lick with my fist side of his head; and then we had a real scuffle—a fair fight—then just quit so; and we hadn't no gun, nor pistol, nor club neither—so you needn't be talkin' all that nonsense over to the court, when there was no such thing; and John says he's willin' to fight agin, if I'll let him strike first."—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Philosophy.—"Discretion is the better part of valor," saith Jack Fallstaff. Here is an apt illustration of it. A party of persons were playing, some time since, at the sufficient game of 'poker'; one of them caught the other in the act of slipping the card, and gave him a blow that knocked him under the table, where he lay very quietly gazing up at the rest of the company. After a minute or two had elapsed, a looker on asked, "Why don't you get up, Sam?" "Because it's no use," replied he, "if I do, he'll knock me down again."—*Cincin. Post.*

The Charbon.—We regret to learn since our last, that this fatal malady is committing frightful ravages among the horses and cattle in this parish, on and near Thompson's Creek. Few cases of cure occur, the disease appearing to baffile every attempt to arrest it.

Louisiana Journal.

MARRIED.—On Thursday morning, by the Rev. H. H. Kavanaugh, Mr. ROBERT LONG to Miss ANN PIERSON, all of this city.

—In this city, on the 23d July, by the Rev. R. Davidson, the Rev. JARED R. AVERY, of Groton, Connecticut, to Miss. SARAH A. ANGEW, of this city.

—In this city by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Cloud, Mr. WILLIAM PALMATEER to Mrs. SUSAN PINKTON. Also by the same, on Thursday last, Mr. THOMAS MERCHANT to Mrs. MARTHA SMITH.

DIED.—At the residence of Robert S. Todd, Esq., his brother-in-law, in this city on Friday last, Mr. JOHN R. HUMPHREYS, a respectable and wealthy planter of Louisiana.

NOTICE.—The partnership between W. R. Patterson and W. Todd, ceased by consent on the 16th inst. The business will be continued in the name of

B. W. & H. B. TODD,
To whom payment of all debts due the late firm will be made. We respectfully solicit those who may find it convenient, to call and settle their accounts, as it will be a great convenience to us, to make collections at this time.

We invite attention, particularly to our stock of FANCY SILKS AND CLOTHES, which will be found unusually good.

BEV. W. TODD
HUGH B. TODD.
Lexington, July 23.—30-1a.

Public Sale.

On Friday, August 17, 1835.

WILL be sold at the farm of JOHN CLARK, two and a half miles from Lexington, on the 1st Creek Road, WORK HORSES, MARES AND COLTS; CATTLE consisting of Milch Cows and Calves; A Wagon and bird Geas, one Plough, Wheat in the Stack, Corn in the field, some old Corn in the crib, Bed and Bedding, and other articles of Household Furniture.

TERMS.—Six months credit for all sums of \$5 and upward, under that amount cash.

—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM CLARK, Com.

For ALICE CLARK.

July 27, 1835—30-31.

John Peck, vs. Spencer Boyd and William Marshall's heirs.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Bath Circuit Court, July term, 1835. John Peck, against Spencer Boyd and William Marshall's heirs, Defendants in Chancery.

This day came the complainant by counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants the unknown heirs of William Marshall, did, and are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to cover the appearance herein, agreeably to law, and the rules of this court; it is therefore on motion of the complainant, ordered that unless they do appear here, on or before the first day of the next term, and file their answer, plea or demurrer to the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken as confessed, and the matters thereof decided accordingly; And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper, published in the Commonwealth for two months successively. A copy at

J. N. TURNER, Esq.

TR. INSTITUTION UNIVERSITY.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE LECTURES in this institution, will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Saturday in March. The courses are:

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. DODGE.

Institute of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Dr. C. C. COWELL.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON.

Material Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. VANDER.

During the entire term, the Professor of Surgery and Anatomy lectures 9 times each week, and the other Professors daily, abbatibus excepted. The fees for the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to \$100. The graduation fee is \$20. By order of the Faculty, C. W. SHORT, M. D., Dean

Lex. July 22, 1835—29-1f

NOTICE.
THE examination of the Students of the City School, will commence Thursday, July 30, 1835.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. a Procession will be formed, and proceed to the Chapel of Transylvania, where an Address will be delivered by President COTTRILL.—After which the Procession will return to the City School-House, and the examination commence. The order of the procession will be as follows:—

—*THOS. P. HART, JAS. O. HARRISON, JNO. SHROCK,*

Lexington, July 21, 1835—29-1t

ATTENTION!! THE WHOLE!!!!

\$1,700,000 to be DISTRIBUTED,

Concentrated in 5 brilliant Schemes.

To be drawn in Old Virginia in August!

THE following FIVE SCHEMES have never been equalled for the advantages and documents which they offer to adventurers for a profitable investment. Orders must be sent without hesitation—all who delay will surely be disappointed. To secure wealth and contentment you have only to send your orders to

SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 8.

For the Benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association.

To be drawn at Alexandria, August 1, 1835.

S C H E M E .

25 THOUSAND DOLLARS

25 PRIZES of 1000 Dollars EACH

35,000 Dollars! 7,000 Dollars! 4,000

2,500 Dollars! 25 of 1,000 Dollars

10 of 300 Dollars!—10 of 200

Dollars!—69 of 150 Dollars

lats, &c. &c.

Tickets only Eight Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 22 tickets will be sent for \$100 00

S. J. SYLVESTER, 135 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND SCHEME.

VIRGINIA LOTTERY, CLASS No. 16.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

S C H E M E .

\$30,000!!

100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars

\$30,000, \$8,000, 4,000!!

3,000 Dollars!—2,500

Dollars!—1,017 Dollars—100

000 Dollars

10 of 500 Dollars.

84 prizes of \$200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

Certificate of package of 25 Whole Tickets in this Brilliant Scheme will cost only \$130—Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

25 PRIZES OF \$10,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 9.

For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling.

To be drawn at Alexandria Saturday, August 15, 1835.

CAPITALS.

20,000 DOLLARS.

\$5,000!—\$3,000!—\$2,000!—\$1,500!—

25 prizes of \$1,000!—20 of \$300

&c. &c.

Tickets only Five Dollars.

Certificate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$63 00

Certificates of packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA LOTTERY CLASS No. 17.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Aug. 22, 1835.—66 Nos. 10 Ballots.

CAPITALS.

\$25,000, 10,000

50 OF 1,000 DOLLARS!?

25,000 dollars!—10,000 dollars!—\$1,000

3,000 dollars!—2,000 dollars!—50 of

1,000 dollars!—61 of 250 dollars!

56 prizes of 100 dollars, &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificate of package of 22 whole tickets in this Brilliant scheme will cost only \$120—Packages of halves and Quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, N. Y.

STONE CUTTING.

Magnificent Scheme

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 9.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Aug. 22, 1835.—66 Nos. 10 Ballots.

CAPITALS.

\$50,000!

\$25,000! 10,000 Dollars!

\$4,000!!

2500 dollars!—50

Prizes of 1,000 dollars!

20 of 400 dollars!

20 of 300 dollars,

lats, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$8 Dollars.

Certificate of packages of 25 whole tickets in this Brilliant Scheme will be sent for \$115.

Halves, Quarters and Eightths in proportion.

Send early if you want the Capitals, and be sure there will be a great fun for Tickets—so be sure to address.

J. N. TURNER, Esq.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

Washington, July 1, 1835.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans.

300 barrels of pork

625 barrels of fresh superfine flour

275 bushels of new white field beans

4100 pounds of good hard soap

2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles

100 bushels of good clean dry salt

1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1836.

